

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

for a long time been in charge of Mr. Griffing. We did so, and at 7 o'clock this morning we landed on the island a mile and a half east of where the "rig to 8" time, the Brooklyn Wyandotte, and the transport steamer lay on the Gulf shore.

New-made tracks of men and horses were seen at every step. We crossed over rather cautiously, and the first object of note was a slight hamlet lying on the beach, containing the wagons, mowers, and soldiers' and sailors' and some military gear for raising heavy bodies probably cannon. The next object, and by far the most interesting, was the direct approach of eight small boats for rowers, with two others being hauled along, and all loaded to their utmost capacity with soldiers, horses, and marine. Six of them landed within a quarter of a mile of where we stood. Curiosity was now at its height, and we resolved to see what was intended, the last flag of truce.

Expecting every moment to come on a military insinuation, or in view of their camp and field-party, I began our assault at seeing a vessel loaded with our ex-

Uncle's Hessians making toward us at a 200-foot distance. Two Massachusetts men fleeing from Thimbleville, North Carolina, arrived here this morning via Carlisle.

Last Sunday morning 400 South Carolinians passed Thomasville on their way North. All along their route north, troops were getting in the cars, and they barked them talk freely. They said their destination was a Southern camp 25 miles south of Washington, on Aquia Creek.

The men left Baltimore via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and could not get out any other way. They passed Harper's Ferry, and saw a number of troops there—they judge from 2,000 to 4,000—and batteries were erected on the heights overlooking the town.

The name of the troops had looked new and bright, and their tents clean. They had no means of ascertaining the accurate number at Welden, North Carolina; but saw one man pleading for his life with a mob, but are unable to state the result.

These men report that they had to volunteer or leave. They left, however, and quite suddenly. They are both intelligent men, and bore interrogation well.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS ENBRACED IN GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17, ISSUED THIS DAY.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed the privy seal of the State, this 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

E. D. MORRIS,
By the Governor.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

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LATEST FROM ANNAPOLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

The latest intelligence from Annapolis states that the road is open to Washington and that five regiments had arrived at Annapolis, including the Pennsylvanians.

ARKANSAS.

VAR BUREAU, ATL., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

The *Var Bureau*, the leading Union newspaper in the special messenger of the Ozarks, direct from Galveston, says the steamer Matagorda, of the New-Orleans and Texas line, has been taken possession of by the military authorities at Galveston, and fully armed and equipped as a man-of-war, to meet the present one gone.

The first service of the Matagorda will be to intercept the Star of the West from Indians with United States troops to take possession of her, and to bring her into Galveston.

We also learn by the same messenger, that Dr. Mann, the Mayor of Brashear, and Dr. Kerr, the Commandant at that place, have taken possession of the schooner May and Typhoon, about to sell them to the Confederates.

The United States troops at Fort Smith evacuated the post last night and left for the Indian country. The State troops now occupy the fort.

THE UNION MEETING AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, April 25, 1861.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last evening. Eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by the Hon. G. C. Stearns, and other prominent citizens. Two companies of volunteers are reported ready to march, and others are filling up. About \$3,000 have been subscribed to the cause.

RESIGNATION OF THE NIAGARA'S OFFICERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

The following officers attached to the Niagara have resigned:

Fir. Lieut. J. H. Brown, of Michigan; 4th Lieut. D. R. Morrison, of Colorado; Lieutenant C. D. Bass, Virginia; Chief Engineer Wm. P. Williamson of Virginia; 1st Lieut. and Marine Wm. A. Green, Virginia; 2d Lieut. of Marines D. G. Butler, Virginia; Purser Wm. W. Williams; Assistant Engineer Henry A. Haney, Circuit of Columbia.

The Niagara will sail to-day for New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE "FRIENDS" ALL RIGHT.

We make the following extract from a letter from Chester County, Penn., dated April 21:

"Everybody is arming. The women are at work right and dry making clothes for the volunteers. —The people of — have contributed \$1,000 to equip the men. All the young Quakers have enlisted."

"I never knew anything like the feeling—certain, desperate, sublime—which the people exhibit. There are no parties any more. All are brothers bound together by the common danger. Chester County will furnish 1,000 men, and dangerous men to meet."

"The old men are forming a Home Guard for the defense of their households."

FIVE REGIMENTS AT ANAPOLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

An arrival from Annapolis reports that five additional regiments had arrived there with the sappers and miners, and a company of dry artillery with twelve pieces, and the railroad and locomotive works to attend to the repairs of the railroad and machinery.

The 7th Regiment is also at Washington.

TRAITOR ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

Ogilvie Byron Young was arrested last evening at the Spencer House by the U. S. Marshal, on a charge of treason. The Nashville (Tenn.) papers of yesterday contain a speech of the Hon. John Bell, advocating a strong military league between all the Southern States against the common invading foe.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

Governor Magoffin to-morrow will issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 1st of May.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

The Davis Guards of Louisville, Ky., arrived here this morning, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

Two companies of citizen soldiers have volunteered to go to the援 of the Southern States.

TEXAS TROOPS ARRIVED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

The steamer Empire City, Brown, from Indianapolis 13th inst., and Havana 20th, where she stopped for water and fuel, arrived here on Thursday morning.

The steamer Star of the West was at Indianapolis awaiting the arrival of the troops from the Rio Grande.

The Empire City brings home the Third Regiment Infantry and Second Cavalry, under the command of Major Sheppard, numbering 316 Infantry and 277 Cavalry, with the band. Company B left Fort Duncan March 10. Companies D, G, H, and K left for Clark at the same time, and arrived at Indianapolis April 10, where they remained three days before embarking, on account of bad weather. The masters followed the troops, committing depredations on their route and killing the inhabitants.

The Prefects had addressed a series of reports to Count Perigny, strongly remonstrating against the dissolution of the Legislative body.

Particular letters state that the Directors of the Lyons Railway had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to transport from 50,000 to 60,000 men to the frontier, and they were engaged in the means for carrying out this operation.

Saint Malo had ordered two large iron-clad ships in France.

The Emperor, on the 18th, reviewed the Second Division of the First Corps d'Armee; 5,000 men were on the ground.

Lord Lyon arrived at Dover on the 18th inst., and met with a cordial reception. In a speech which he delivered he said that the effort had been to lay the foundations of permanent peace and good understanding with the Empire of China.

The great majority of hands in the London building trade had accepted the terms which the masters had offered, and the strike was considered at an end.

FRANCE.

Lord Clyde had arrived in Paris, and it was reported he died in an off-hand manner.

The monthly returns in the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over eighteen millions of francs. The changes in the other departments are slight.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* writes as follows: "The most sanguine begin to think that war is not only probable, but inevitable. The news from Warsaw makes still more special reference to the situation in Austria, the proclamations of Ferdinand, the anointed state of the French and Spanish armies, the difference between the French and English governments on the Eastern question, the imminent nature of the revolutionary party, the vast preparations on foot everywhere, all justify the darkest forebodings."

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The Paris correspondent of *The London Herald* says Prince Napoleon's contemplated visit to Syria is for the purpose of laying the basis of a permanent French occupation. He also says that sharp notes were issued daily between the Cabinets of Paris and London on the Syrian question.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was heavy and lower. Bourses closed at 67.50.

ITALY.

Gaibaldi continued unwell, and bulletins of his health were issued daily by the physicians. Letters from Italy say that he was confined to his bed by rheumatism, but at latest date, his death had improved.

The 15th of the Pope was also said to be very bad, and the Cardinals were calculating upon his health as he would not likely to be long delay.

Gen. Bisio, one of Garibaldi's leading officers, was in Paris, and Gaibaldi had recommended him to stay there for some time.

An order had been issued at Naples, recalling all soldiers of the ex-Napoleonic army who were absent from their Commissaries, or who attempted to disturb public order.

Arrests continued to take place at Naples, but tranquility prevailed.

The garrison at Naples had been reinforced by 10,000 men.

Five hundred Italian volunteers are said to have dispersed, and taken refuge in the mountains of Calabria.

The authorities of Siracusa had brought the Bishop before the tribunals for having instructed the Confraternity to remove the authority of King Victor Emmanuel.

Numerous American emissaries are said to have crossed the frontier of Italy on the side of Lombardy.

The following are the officers of the troops: Capt. C. W. Moore, 1st Major Sheppard; D. Capt. Schroeder; G. Capt. Broder; H. Lieut. Bell; K. Capt. Sykes; Cavalry, under command of Capt. Wadsworth; Capt. Johnson, Capt. Royal, Lieut. Porter; Lieut. Lowe, Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Brode Gaenslin, Dr. Ramsay.

Mrs. Major Sheppard and niece, Mrs. Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Lieut. Lowe, Mrs. Lieut. Bell, and Mrs. Whipple are passengers in the Empire City.

The troops are all in good health.

The United States steamer Mohawk was at Havana for supplies. She would sail for Texas in two days.

The United States schooner John Appleton, Lieut. Duncan, sailed on the 20th inst., with the mail for Key West.

POLITE LETTER-WRITING.

From *The Evening Post*.

Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a bullying message from the rebellious Governor of Maryland, "advising" that is to say, ordering—the President of the United States to send no more troops through that State, and to command the few regiments now驻ing at Annapolis by resolution of the Board.

In consequence of the above resolution, the following circular has been issued to-day:

To Friends—Master-soldiers are the only authority which the Department will have of the number and names of men in the service. They must be made out with perfect accuracy, all the names being written legibly in alphabetical order and numbered, place of nativity, place where mustered, according to army regulations, and the master-roll must contain a full complement of seventy-seven or they will not be received.

The certificate of the master-roll must be given to the commanding officer.

It is not an easy task to do. Seven sheets were fired. It blowing heavily at the time, took no notice of them but kept on course, when a flaw of wind struck the ship, causing her to capsize. We had barely time to save ourselves.

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